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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Brazil (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Brazil experienced a decade of economic and social progress from 2002-2014 in which over 26 million people were lifted out of poverty and inequality was reduced significantly (the Gini Coefficient fell from 0.60 to 0.53).¹ The income of the bottom 40 per cent of the population grew an average 6.1 per cent (in real terms), compared to the 3.5 per cent income growth for the total population. Between 2003 and 2014, conditional cash transfer policies, like Bolsa Familia, Green Grant and Family Agriculture Credit, contributed to reducing the population living below the international poverty line (\$ 1.25/day) from 12.7 per cent to 4.9 per cent.

2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Brazil dropped from 4.5 per cent in 2006-2010 to 2.1 per cent over 2011-2014, plunging to -3.8 per cent in 2015. Inflation remains high, ending 2015 at 10.8 per cent. In 2015, Brazilian Real depreciated by 49 per cent compared to the United States Dollar.

3. Although inequality has decreased during past decade, poverty persists among vulnerable populations, especially Northeast rural poor, indigenous, agro-extractivists and African descents. The structural cause is concentration of political and economic wealth in the top 5 per cent² of the population that led to unequal access to rights and public services. In the Northeast, poverty and extreme poverty declined more than in the rest of Brazil, but the region still lags behind the rest of the country. Poverty among agricultural households fell from 65 per cent to 36 per cent, but many people still live in poverty.³ African descent households (53 per cent of the population)⁴ have a per-capita income 40 per cent lower than non-African descent.⁵

4. Regarding Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Brazil surpassed all targets in seven MDGs, and improved MDG 4: maternal mortality rate. While the country target was 35 cases per 100,000 live births there is still an average of 63.9 deaths,⁶ of which 62.8 per cent were Afro-Brazilian women and 34 per cent white women. Respectively, they represent 52 per cent and 47.5 per cent of Brazilian female population. Infant mortality rates among indigenous children are 43.4 per 1,000 live births compared to 15 per 1,000 live births among non-indigenous children, mostly due to diarrhoea and malnutrition.⁷

5. In Brazil, the status of women has been improving over the last decades; however, social markers related to race, ethnicity and class are sources of inequalities faced by African decent, indigenous and rural women. For example, homicide rates against African descent women are 48 per cent higher than against non-afro women⁸, while 32.7 per cent⁹ of indigenous women have anemia due to inadequate management of indigenous lands, lack of access to seeds and health services.¹⁰ Hence, inequalities based on region, gender, race and ethnicity discrimination are still structuring and are the main development challenge for the country.

6. More than 80 per cent of the population lives in urban areas, which affects land use, household composition, and places pressure on local and natural resources,

¹ Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada (IPEA) DATA, 2014.

² According to Gobetti & Orair (IPEA, 2015), the top 5% concentrate 30 percent of total income and 43% of total wealth.

³ International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG). Poverty Profile: the rural North and Northeast of Brazil.

⁴ Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilio, 2014.

⁵ IBGE/Pesquisa Mensal de Emprego, 2015.

⁶ Relatório Socioeconômico da Mulher, 2015.

⁷ UNICEF. Tendências em Mortalidade Infantil, 2015.

⁸ Mapa da Violência, 2011.

⁹ Inquérito Nacional de Nutrição dos Povos Indígenas.

¹⁰ UNDP Evaluation "Nutritional Security for Indigenous Children and Women in Brazil", 2013.

establishing different access to urban benefits. Mobilization from rural to urban continuous increasing the number of irregular occupations with lack of public services, worsening the concentration of poverty in urban areas.

7. Brazil's current mitigation actions in the global effort represent one of the largest undertakings by any single country to date, having reduced its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 41 per cent¹¹ in 2012 in relation to 2005 levels. Brazil reduced deforestation rate in Amazon by 82 per cent between 2004 and 2014, and has undertaken mitigation actions in many areas, including energy and agriculture. The recent Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) presented by Brazil in the context of the COP21, has indicated that the country further intends to commit to reduce GHG emissions by 37 per cent below 2005 levels in 2025, and by 43 per cent in 2030.

8. Brazil experiences continuous increase of natural disasters. The Brazilian Atlas of Natural Disasters mapped an average of 1.363 catastrophes per year, which affected more than 1,500 municipalities. Droughts, floods and landslides killed 2,500 people between 1991 and 2010. Poor African Brazilian populations living in *favelas* are most affected by disasters.

9. Brazil faces several development challenges when it comes to combining agricultural growth, environmental protection, rights of indigenous populations and sustainable development. The 2010 Census determined there are 896,000 people (from 305 indigenous ethnicities and 274 spoken languages) living in protected areas but face threats from farmers, loggers and illegal mining.

10. Alagoas, Bahia and Ceará are the most violent states in Brazil. Over the past decade, homicides rate has increased, reaching 29 per 100,000 inhabitants. In 2012, 56,337 people were killed nationwide, of which 30,072 were poor young men of African descent. The number of white victims decreased from 20,000 in 2002 to 15,000 in 2012 while the number of African descent victims increased from 30,000 to 41,000, during in the same period,¹² an evidence of racial inequality in Brazil. With regards to gender-based violence, relatives committed 50.3 per cent of the 4,762 registered homicides against women. In addition, there has been a 54 per cent increase in the number of murdered African Brazilian women over the past decade.¹³

11. Brazil has experienced important advances in access to Justice, such as the strengthening of Public Defenders Offices, the creation of a National Council of Justice and the implementation of policies targeted to promote alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. However, challenges are still present. The majority of the persons in the prison system are under 29 years old (54.8 per cent) and are of African descent (60.8 per cent). Likewise, the incarceration rate for women increased 567 per cent between 2000 and 2014, totaling 37,380 women of which 50 per cent is between 18 and 29 years of age.¹⁴

12. Corruption draws funding away from economic and social development, affecting those living in poverty. A National Strategy to Combat Corruption and Money Laundering was created to monitor results and promote an anti-corruption society. The average cost of corruption in Brazil is roughly 2.3 per cent of the GDP.

¹¹ Global warming potential-100 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Second Assessment Report.

¹² Mapa da Violência, 2011 and 2015.

¹³ Mapa da Violência: Homicídios de Mulheres, 2015.

¹⁴ INFOPEN Mulheres, 2015.

13. Brazil needs sustained economic growth based on a sustainable and inclusive development model and the private sector is called to play a crucial role. Approximately 12.9 million companies¹⁵ employ 40 million people. Small and medium enterprises (SME) comprising 85 per cent of this sector, but only 27 per cent of national GDP. There are nine million micro and small enterprises and five million individual micro-entrepreneurs (MEI), of which 500,000 are Bolsa Familia beneficiaries (93 per cent are women and 73 per cent are of African descent). While MEI have access to social security and reduced taxes, they have trouble accessing training and new technology.

14. Brazilian South-South Cooperation (SSC) has provided technical cooperation to 98 countries, most in Africa and Latin America, and particularly Portuguese speaking countries. SSC could be further optimized focusing on enhanced knowledge brokering and technical and operational assistance.

15. Between 2012 and 2015, UNDP contributed to poverty reduction and social inclusion in Brazil.¹⁶ The "Human Development Atlas" (HDA) helped stakeholders distribute public services in poorer territories, like the "Mais Médicos" programme, that placed 14,000 doctors in municipalities¹⁷ with low Human Development Index (HDI). Likewise, UNDP mainstreamed the MDGs across the country and created civil society networks and policy support tools, like the MDG Portal, Award, Monitoring Report and Conference. Inclusion based on integrated approaches and poverty reduction strategies, economic growth and environmental sustainability were successfully developed for families in rural and poor communities. Systematized knowledge kits, developed by the country office for justice, public security, local development, wellbeing and sports, and inclusive business, will be scaled up in the next cycle.

16. As the main lessons learnt from the previous program, UNDP should increase dissemination of HDA tool to keep supporting government allocation of services in municipalities with low HDI. It should also have built on previous MDG experience and scale them up to mainstream SDGs. UNDP should improve communication and dissemination of results and knowledge products. UNDP should also improve projects' monitoring. Finally, it should work more intensely across the territory, especially with poorer states and municipalities.

17. Hence, inequalities persist between the rich and the poor and across space (between rural and urban areas, within and among regions), with the Northeast performing worse in most socioeconomic indicators. The rapid urbanization process resulted in high degrees of concentrated poverty in urban areas, especially in slums on fragile lands, exposed to natural hazards. For the next programme cycle, UNDP will support Brazil in reducing inequalities, focusing on vulnerable populations that remained on poverty. This approach is aligned with the national priorities in the multiyear plan (PPA 2016-2019). Partnerships with government entities, civil society, the private sector, universities, United Nations organizations, bilateral donors and international finance institutions (IFIs) are essential to mobilize funds, leverage resources and create momentum for sustainable change.

¹⁵ Censo das Empresas Brasileiras, Instituto Brasileiro de Planejamento e Tributação, 2012.

¹⁶ 50 Anos de Atuação do PNUD.

¹⁷ Accessed online: <http://www.brasil.gov.br/saude/2015/02/mais-medicos-vai-beneficiar-cerca-de-63-milhoes-de-brasileiros-em-2015>.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

18. UNDP, together with other United Nations organizations, is well positioned to support the 2030 Agenda as a platform to help transform Brazil into a more sustainable country, with a view to end poverty and inequality.¹⁸ Government of Brazil (GoB) and UNDP will work on social mobilization and territorialisation of SDGs seeking the participation of vulnerable populations in public policy and democratic dialogue. UNDP will also launch an SDG monitoring platform in partnership with IPEA. In addition, UNDP will provide training and support government capacity building for mainstreaming the SDGs into public policies formulation, monitoring and evaluation.

19. Special focus will be placed on vulnerable areas and populations with low and medium HDI, especially North and Northeast rural poor and women afro-descendants, indigenous people, agro-extractivists and the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community, working more intensely with states and municipalities. A focus on reduction of inequalities and building resilience to shocks will be adopted across the portfolio, especially by promoting alliances between national, local and public-private institutions and UN agencies.

20. Furthermore, UNDP will intensify its partnerships with Global Centers. The Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development will provide assistance on inclusive business. The Regional Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean will provide support on public security, gender, social participation, transparency and disaster risk management (DRM). UNDP country office will continue to support the Rio+ Cente.

People: Inclusive and equitable society with extensive rights for all men and women

21. UNDP will partner with municipal, state and federal governments, the civil society, private sector and international partners to roll out initiatives that address poverty reduction and inequality through the enhancement of public services, in the areas of health, social assistance and rural development. UNDP will contribute to strengthen capacities to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate social policies, with emphasis on gender, race, ethnicity and generational equity.

22. UNDP will continue its efforts to build resilience of institutions to economic shocks and avoid people falling back into poverty. UNDP will enhance the HDA, by disaggregating data according to gender and race, incorporating the household survey data (RADAR PNAD 2012-2014) and three other metropolitan regions. UNDP will develop a Human Development Report on sports and physical activities and build a new platform to monitor SDGs indicators.

23. Technical capacity of GoB will be supported to expand the National System for Racial Equality Promotion (SINAPIR), strengthening decentralization of racial equality policy. In addition, technical capacity will be provided to improve rural extension to family agriculture and the Green Grant Program benefitting traditional peoples and communities.

24. UNDP strategy on wellbeing will consider prevention and treatment of diseases within the unified health system, improving managerial capacity to guarantee access for all people, particularly the most vulnerable. UNDP will support public policies and civil society initiatives that promote sports and physical activities for all ages and support epidemiological responses at government request. Promote health services that do not discriminate by gender, race, age or sexual identity is part of the strategy, in

¹⁸ Any mention of poverty reduction after this point is in line with SDG 1, Target 1.2.

partnership with Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to increase citizen access to HIV prevention, diagnostic and treatment services.

25. UNDP will continue to mainstream gender equality, engaging women in the protection, management and sustainability of the environment and its natural resources. UNDP will also promote women's empowerment to close gender gaps in the private sector and will cooperate with UN WOMEN and UNFPA on preventing gender based violence and promoting women's political empowerment.

26. Brazil knowledge on people-centered development will continue to be systematized and shared with developing countries under the South South and triangular cooperation. The International Policy Center for Inclusive Growth (IPG-IG), administered and supported by UNDP Brazil, will intensify its sharing of SSC initiatives intended to assist interested countries on the design and evaluation of social protection policies and programmes.

Planet: Sustainable management of natural resources for present and future generations

27. UNDP will work with GoB to implement national environmental legislation, multilateral and international commitments, focused on biodiversity, desertification, chemicals, Montreal protocol and climate change.

28. UNDP will support the GoB in the implementation of an environmental regulatory framework and related policies that promote sustainable management of natural resources, effective ecosystem services, land use and land use change, recovery of degraded areas, as well as territorial and environmental management, by indigenous people, *quilombolas* and rural populations in order to improve their resilience to climate change, to reduce land degradation and also to guarantee their constitutional rights. By working with vulnerable groups, UNDP will promote their productive inclusion and access to markets, increasing their income from maintaining the standing forests.

29. Strengthening the resilience of target populations, will improve their livelihoods, thereby reducing their vulnerabilities to the impact of climate change and natural disasters. Given the impact of climate change in desertification, disasters' increase and the deepening of poverty in groups at risk, UNDP will support the implementation of INDC, mitigation and adaptation measures, and promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transportation, and chemical and waste management. UNDP will cooperate with state authorities, academia and civil society to strengthen national DRM capacities through data production, capacity building of civil servants and technical advisory in the design and implementation of public policies that have a gender sensitive and inter-sectorial approach, with a focus on poorer areas.

30. UNDP will promote partnerships that encourage the adoption of sustainable production and consumption patterns (and include a gender dimension). By way of Montreal protocol, UNDP will promote awareness and enhanced the technical capacity of companies involved in Ozone Depleting Substances phase out. The reduction of pollution and hazardous substances into the atmosphere will certainly bring positive impacts to diseases control and health.

31. UNDP will promote an enabling environment for the sustainability of cities, communities and territories through policies built on the results of the metropolitan HDA.

Prosperity: Prosperity and quality of life for everyone

32. Economic development is critical for poverty and inequality reduction. In Brazil, UNDP will support an inclusive approach to economic growth by providing information and methodologies to expand inclusive business at the bottom of the pyramid in order to raise income of 5,140 micro and small enterprises and 1,087,860 MEI attended by the *Serviço Brasileiro de Apoio às Micro e Pequenas Empresas (SEBRAE)*, of which 52 per cent are men and 48 per cent are women. This will strengthen the capacity of 15 business accelerators and incubators to support the implementation of inclusive business models.

33. In Brazil, 68 per cent of population has simplified account, of which 58.5 per cent are among the 40 per cent poorest, 64.8 per cent are women and 52.6 per cent are young adults. UNDP will work with national actors to develop a set of studies, support technological innovation and disseminate information in order to increase the qualified use of credit and savings accounts across the country, facilitating access to capital, and opening opportunities to economic growth and income generation. Special attention will be given to developing business models that incorporates a gender perspective.

34. UNDP will provide technical assistance to national and local stakeholders. Infrastructure, logistics and basic services will be strengthened so that business communities can reach underserved areas.

35. UNDP will expand multi-stakeholder partnerships by engaging further with business networks, public and private companies, philanthropic foundations and media, advocating for greater awareness on sustainable consumption and production patterns. Likewise, UNDP will promote an inclusive dialogue with extractive industries and affected populations on sustainable development. UNDP will encourage public-private collaboration for development, including the organization of relevant large events.

Peace: Peaceful, fair and inclusive society

36. The rule of law and development are mutually reinforcing and, as such, promoting an environment based on democratic governance, rule of law, justice and peace is key to the promotion of public policies and initiatives focused on poverty and inequality reduction. In this context, UNDP will support federal, states and municipal governments, the judiciary and legislative powers to develop initiatives related to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, especially for vulnerable populations. Close attention will be paid to municipalities with a lower HDI, considering gender, race, ethnicity and generational inequalities.

37. Innovative approaches to violence prevention and control will be prioritized by promoting coordination and intragovernmental dialogue with a multidisciplinary vision of the violence issue. Citizen participation and gender mainstreaming will be key in the process of design, implementation and monitoring of public security policies. UNDP will join efforts with GoB and other agencies to eradicate violence against women and girls.

38. Promoting access to justice, will be involve strengthening of justice institutions, like Public Defenders and Prosecutors, their respective access mechanisms, and supporting alternative mechanisms, that lead to peaceful resolution of conflicts. Furthermore, improving management and access to justice in prisons, fostering the implementation of guidelines that secure prisoners' rights and changing the practices that contribute to excessive imprisonment in the country, especially for women, will also be prioritized.

39. With regards to human rights, UNDP will support public policies (at national and sub-national levels), that promote dialogue with civil society and focus on vulnerable population, like LGBT community, African Brazilian women and immigrants. Furthermore, UNDP will support the elaboration of the Stigma Index with other UN agencies and partners.

40. To achieve inclusive and responsive institutions, and reduce corruption in all its forms, democratic dialogue will be used as a tool to collectively build a more transparent and accountable culture and reduce one of the major barriers to achieve SDGs.

41. UNDP will support the modernization of the state especially the at sub-national level and promote tools such as the Management System for Governance-SIGOB and best practices for enhancing public management and effective public services delivery, particularly in municipalities with a lower HDI.

III. Programme and risk management

42. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to the achievement of national priorities in Brazil and is the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels, with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programmatic and operational policies and procedures and the internal controls framework. This programme will be nationally executed under the Ministry of External Relations as the official and technical coordinator of international cooperation. UNDP will provide implementation support as needed. Other modalities may be pursued, including with UN or non-governmental organizations, or by direct UNDP implementation to achieve objectives in line with institutional procedures. UNDP social and environmental standards will be applied to ensure that development is inclusive, human rights-based and protective of the environment. Harmonized approach to cash transfer (HACT) and fast-track procedures may be applied, as needed. UNDP will support the successful implementation of the Joint Operation Facility in Brazil, incorporating it in Country Office business model.

43. The programme is aligned with the priorities in the PPA 2016-2019, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2017-2021), and the UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017, and incorporates the SDGs in its implementation strategy. A programme management committee will be set up with national counterparts to oversee programme implementation.

44. UNDP will expand its partnership strategy, build upon existing ones and develop alliances with new stakeholders, such as sub-national governments, IFIs, the private sector, media and national institutions.

45. Programme risks are related to currency fluctuations and political instabilities, (e.g. municipal elections in 2016 and state government and presidential elections in 2018) that are likely to change the policy priorities of sub-national and national governments. To mitigate such risks, UNDP will engage in a dialogue with candidates and authorities across the political spectrum, aligning initiatives with government plans and policies. Fiscal deficits, high inflation, dependency on commodities and decreasing oil prices constitute risks to government revenues and investments. Those risks demand sound analysis from UNDP to support GoB to increase public sector efficiency and promote structural reforms.

46. UNDP will mobilize funds and in-kind contributions from national counterparts at all levels of government, IFIs, the private sector, international donors interested in partnering with GoB. A resource mobilization strategy will cover the program cycle.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

47. Indicators, baselines and targets set bases for monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Most data will be gathered from national stakeholders, like the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), sector organizations and others. Data will be disaggregated by sex, race, age and other relevant variables. Data generation strategies will be designed to improve national monitoring capacities, particularly at the local level and include SDG indicators platform. UNDP will strengthen its M&E capacities so it can assist in monitoring the UNDAF and the inter-agency information management

48. Currently, UNDP Gender Marker scored two GEN3 and 14 GEN2 projects, worth 6.2 million dollars (12.4 of delivery). To improve Gender Marker and Gender capacities in the Country Office, UNDP will strengthen its Gender Equality Strategy with specific projects and activities that focus women empowerment.

49. Annual reviews of CPD implementation will be organized jointly by UNDP and ABC with all partners. It will be reinforced with a comprehensive planning, M&E and knowledge management strategy.

50. The strategy will include: (a) quality assurance support mechanisms to ensure the use of results-based management, gender-based approaches, identification of SSC opportunities, and capacity development; (b) evaluation plan to support decision-making, learning and accountability; and (c) a communications plan.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Brazil, 2017-2021

National priority <i>People: Inclusive and equitable society with extensive rights for all men and women</i>				
UNDAF outcome involving UNDP:				
Outcome 1. Strengthened social development throughout the country, with poverty reduction through access to quality public goods and services, particularly in the areas of education, health, welfare, food and nutritional security and decent work, equitably and with emphasis on gender, racial, ethnic and generational equality.				
Related strategic plan outcome (for strategic plan 2014-2017)				
Outcome 3. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, and targets)	Major partners/ partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in \$)
<i>Indicator:</i> Maternal mortality rate disaggregated by race <i>Baseline:</i> 63.9 per 100,000 live births (62.8% afro; 34% white) (2015) <i>Target:</i> 35 per 100,000 live births (32% afro; 47.5% white) (2021)	<i>Source:</i> SVS/Ministry of Health <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Responsibilities:</i> MS	1. Institutional capacities strengthened to formulate and implement sustainable policies and strategies to improve the population access to health and promote wellbeing. <i>Indicator 1.1:</i> Number of strategies implemented to improve health services and promotion of sports for vulnerable populations, including afro Brazilian women, indigenous people, LGBT, etc. <i>Baseline:</i> 02 (2015) <i>Target:</i> 10 (2019) <i>Indicator 1.2:</i> HIV detection rate (20-24 years old), disaggregated by sex. <i>Baseline:</i> 30.3 male; 12.0 female per 100,000 people (2014) <i>Target:</i> 6.7 male; 4.2 female per 100,000 people (2021)	Ministries of Health, Justice, Education, Environment Social and Agrarian Development.	Regular 187,500
<i>Indicator:</i> Number of beneficiary families of Green Grant Program, disaggregated by sex of family head. <i>Baseline:</i> 76,220 (66,311 female; 9,909 male) (2016) <i>Target:</i> 94,000 (81,780 female; 12,220 male) (2021)	<i>Source:</i> Ministry of Environment (MMA) <i>Frequency:</i> Monthly <i>Responsibilities:</i> MMA	2. Institutional capacities strengthened in order to promote access to rights and sustainable livelihoods, with special attention to vulnerable populations and traditional peoples. <i>Indicator 2.1</i> Number of rural families with a focus on women empowerment receiving Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER). <i>Baseline:</i> 629,262 (2015) <i>Target:</i> 900,000 (2021)	Presidency UNWomen, UNFPA, PAHO, UNAIDS IPEA FJP ABC	Other 120,000,000
<i>Indicator:</i> Number of contracts with National Program of Family Agriculture, disaggregated by sex <i>Baseline:</i> 1.9 million (Female 562,000; Male 1,338,000) (2015)	<i>Source:</i> Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA) <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Responsibilities:</i> MDA	<i>Indicator 2.2:</i> Number of states and municipalities participating of SINAPIR. <i>Baseline:</i> 9 states and 23 municipalities (2015) <i>Target:</i> 27 states and 173 municipalities (2021)	States Municipalities	

Target: 2.09 million (Female 700,000; Male 1,390,000) (2021) Indicator: Number of national data collection, measurement and analytical systems/reports to monitor SDGs progress Baseline: 1 (2015) Target: 5 (2021) Source: IPEA Frequency: Biannual Responsibilities: IPEA	Indicator 3.1: Number of new human development reports/atlas with high disaggregation of data prepared and promoted Baseline: 3 (2015) Target: 8 (2021) (1 IDHM disaggregated by gender and race, 1 RADAR PNAD 2012-2014, 1 new report with 3 metropolitan regions, 1 HDR on sports and physical activities and 1 new platform to monitor SDGs indicators.) Indicator 3.2: Number of federative entities (municipalities, states and consortia) aligning their planning tools to SDGs. Baseline: 0 (2015) Target: 1,010 (2021) Indicator 4.1: Number of new SSTC projects with GoB established. Baseline: 5 (2015) Target: 8 (2021)	Civil Society Organizations Research centers	
National priority Planet: Sustainable management of natural resources for present and future generations UNDAF outcome involving UNDP Outcome 3. Strengthened institutional capacity to promote public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, and combating climate change and its adverse effects, and ensure the consistency and implementation of these policies. Related strategic plan outcome Outcome 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.			

<i>Indicator:</i> Tons of CO2 equivalent emitted annually <i>Baseline:</i> 1.2 GtCO2e (2012) <i>Target:</i> 2GtCO2e (2020)	<i>Source:</i> Estimativas de emissões de GEE Brasil <i>Frequency:</i> Every 4 years <i>Responsibilities:</i> MCTI	1. Policies strengthened for the adoption, implementation, and monitoring of mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change, mainstreaming and integrating national plans and international agreements. <i>Indicator 1.1:</i> Tons of Ozone Depleter Substance- (HCFC-141b) phased out. <i>Baseline:</i> 168.8 (2015) <i>Target:</i> 469.7 (2021)	Ministries of Environment, Science Technology, National Integration Civil Defense	Regular 187,500 Other 100,000,000
<i>Indicator:</i> Amazon deforestation area annually <i>Baseline:</i> 5,831 km² (2015) <i>Target:</i> 3,915 km² (2021)	<i>Source:</i> MMA <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Responsibilities:</i> MMA	<i>Indicator 1.2:</i> Number of Mitigation or Adaptation initiatives implemented. <i>Baseline:</i> 03 <i>Target:</i> 06 2. Policies strengthened to guarantee effectiveness of ecosystemic services and biodiversity conservation, promoting sustainable land use, recover degraded land and combat desertification.	FUNAI States	
<i>Indicator:</i> Adoption of policies of sustainable production and consumption (PPCS) <i>Baseline:</i> Action Plan for PPCS produced (2011) <i>Target:</i> At least 02 Sectoral plans under implementation (2021)	<i>Source:</i> MMA <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Responsibilities:</i> MMA	<i>Indicator 2.1:</i> Number of rural poor families benefiting of rural jobs and business development in Northeast states, disaggregated by sex of family head. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 12.000 (3.600 female; 8.400 male) <i>Indicator 2.2:</i> Number of Small Grants Projects implemented and socio-biodiversity strategies/studies elaborated in Caatinga, Cerrado and Amazon biomes. <i>Baseline:</i> 90 (2015) <i>Target:</i> 135 (2021)	Municipalities Civil society organizations Research centers Private sector	
<i>Indicator:</i> Indigenous population by household situation (inside and outside indigenous lands), disaggregated by sex <i>Baseline:</i> 517,838 inside (51.6% male and 48.4% female) and 379,539 (48.7% male and 51.3% female) outside (2010)	<i>Source:</i> Census 2010 - "O Brasil Indígena" <i>Frequency:</i> Every 10 years <i>Responsibilities:</i> IBGE	3. Partnerships with governmental institutions, private sector and civil society established to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, promoting energy efficiency, clean and renewable technologies, and environmentally sustainable practices. <i>Indicator 3.1:</i> Number of partnerships to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. <i>Baseline:</i> 04 (2015) <i>Target:</i> 10 (2021) 4. Strategies and technical capacities strengthened for making cities, communities and territories inclusive, integrated, safe, accessible, resilient and sustainable, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations.		

Target: 700,000 inside (50.5% male and 49.5% female and 300,000 outside (49.5% male and 50.5% female) (2020) Indicator: Percentage of subnationals with DRM mechanisms for response and recovery. Baseline: 52% (2013) Target: 57.2% (2021)	Source: Civil Defense/MUNIC Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: Civil Defense/IBGE	Indicator 4.1: Number of strategies/plans implemented for Environmental and Territorial management in Indigenous lands. Baseline: 10 (2015) Target: 20 (2021) 5. Capacities strengthened for the elaboration and implementation of policies and actions in DRM its preventive and disaster preparedness including climate change adaptation, in a multisector and integrated approach. Indicator 5.1: National development and key sectorial plans being implemented, that explicitly address disaster and/or climate risk management, disaggregated by those that are gender responsive. Baseline: 1 National, not gender responsive Target: 1 National and 5 subnational/sectorial gender responsive		
National priority Prosperity and quality of life for everyone UNDAF outcome involving UNDP Outcome 4. Inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth, with productive diversification, industrial strengthening, resilient infrastructures, increased productivity and innovation, transparency, social participation and enhancement of micro and small enterprises. Revised strategic plan outcome Outcome 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
Indicator: Number of Individual, Micro and Small Companies in Brazil, disaggregated by sex of the entrepreneur Baseline: 10 million (51% female; 49% male) (2015) Target: 12 million (52% female; 48% male) (2021)	Source: Cempre do Pequeno Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: SEBRAE	1. Inclusive business and market ecosystem strengthened, through productive investments, information and implementation support. Indicator 1.1: Number of business accelerators and incubators' capacity supported for the implementation of inclusive business models. Baseline: 0 (2015) Target: 15 (2021) 2. Studies, information and technological innovation increased to maximize financial inclusion and promote inclusive economic growth. Indicator 2.1: Number of new cases on inclusive finances mapped, presented and available through on-line platform Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 10 (2021) 3. Technical capacity strengthened to improve infrastructure and basic services to support Brazilian companies to reach underserved areas and foreign markets promoting an agile business environment and a more sustainable economic growth.	SEBRAE CNI/CNA States Municipalities Business schools and networks Ministries of External Relations, Science and Technology Planning, Social Development, Industry and Trade	Regular 187,500 Other 10,000,000
Indicator: Entrepreneur's perception of banks financing services Baseline: 59% Very good/good, 10% average, 35% fair/poor (2014)	Source: Financiamento dos Pequenos Negócios no Brasil Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: SEBRAE			

Target: 75% Very good/good, 10% average, 15% fair/poor (2021) Indicator: Number of companies engaged in national and international business networks Baseline: 720 (2016) Target: 1000 (2021)	Indicator 3.1: Number of business and networks engaged in knowledge exchange on innovative models for access to infrastructure and basic services. Baseline: 1 (2015) Target: 10 (2021) 4. Multistakeholder partnerships intensified and expanded to support and promote inclusive and sustainable growth, through knowledge exchange and capacity building activities. Indicator 4.1: Number of business networks, schools, associations, think tanks and philanthropic foundations engaged in dialogues. Baseline: 2 (2015) Target: 11 (2021)	Central Bank Bilateral donors IFI's (IDB, IFDA, World Bank)
Source: Global Compact Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: Compact		
National priority Peace: Peaceful, fair and inclusive society		
UNDAF outcome involving UNDP Outcome 6. A peaceful, fair and inclusive society promoted through social participation, transparency and democratic governance, respecting the secularity of the State and ensuring human rights for all.		
Related strategic plan outcome Outcome 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.		

Indicator: Homicide rate, disaggregated by age, sex, race Baseline: 25.2 male; 4.8 female; 57.6 young; 40.4 afro per 100,000 inhabitants (2012) Target: 22.6 male; 3.9 female; 53 young; 37 afro per 100,000 inhabitants (2021)	Source: Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: FBSP	1. Innovative approach to security policies and programmes promoted through capacity development, knowledge building, and dialogue, with a participatory and multidisciplinary methodologies. Indicator 1.1: Number of Security strategic plans developed by municipalities, including cities in violent states of Alagoas, Espírito Santo and Ceará. Baseline: 52 (2014) Target: 104 (2021)	Ministries of Justice, CGU States Municipalities Academia and research centres Civil society organizations Private Sector Justice System Regular 187,500 Other 20,000,000
Indicator: Federal Government expenditures as percentage of originally approved budget Baseline: 34% (2014) Target: 38% (2021)	Source: Tribunal de Contas da União (TCU), Contas do Governo Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: TCU	Indicator 1.2: Number of "Casas da Mulher Brasileira" that provide integrated services to women victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence implemented in state capitals. Baseline: 3(2015) Target: 8 (2021) 2. Institutional and technical capacity developed to enhance transparency, accountability and innovative institutions at all levels, through social participation, effective management, information, and coordination mechanisms. Indicator 2.1: Number of new commitment agendas to reduce corruption formulated with public and/or private sector institutions. Baseline: 1 (2015) Target: 4 (2021)	Municipalities Academia and research centres Civil society organizations Private Sector Justice System
Indicator: Justice Stock Tax, by 1st and 2nd instance courts. Baseline: 73% 1st, 47% 2nd (2014) Target: 65.7% 1st; 42.3% 2nd (2021)	Source: CNJ Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: CNJ	Indicator 2.2: Number of states and municipalities in compliance with Information Access Law (<i>Escala Brasil Transparente</i>). Baseline: 8 states and 31 municipalities (2015) Target: 27 states and 100 municipalities (2021)	Municipalities Academia and research centres Civil society organizations Private Sector Justice System
Indicator: Percentage of compliance of the 170 recommendations received by Brazil in Universal Period Review (UPR) mechanism Baseline: Brazil MTR underway (2015) Target: 60% (2021)	Source: Brazil Report (2017 and 2021) Frequency: Every 4 years Responsibilities: MMIRDH	3. Access to Justice actions promoted, strengthening the Justice System and promoting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, fostering a culture of peaceful dispute resolution at all levels. Indicator 3.1: Percentage of prison units adopting new management models. Baseline: 0% (2015) Target: 70% (2021)	Ministries of Justice, CGU States Municipalities Academia and research centres Civil society organizations Private Sector Justice System

Indicator: Percentage of municipalities with human rights policies management structure Baseline: 44.1% (2014) Target: 52.9% (2021)	Source: MUNIC Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: IBGE	Indicator 3.2: Annual increase rate of women incarceration in Brazil, disaggregated by age and race. Baseline: 40.5% a year (Total 37.380; Young 18.690; Afro 11.214) (2014) Target: 20% a year (Total 82.690; Young 41.345; Afro 27.563) (2021)	Indicator 4.1: Percentage of proposals presented in Joint Conferences of Human Rights (2016) translated into public policies actions. Baseline: 0% (2015) Target: 40% (2021)	Total 250,750,000